

•ginia] instead of saying, "We, the ordinary Legislatu lish a Constitution," had said, "We, the ordinary Le establish an act above the power of the ordinary Leg (From "Notes on Virginia," 1782. F. III., 228.)

THE CONSTITUTION.—I find by the public papers 1 Commercial Convention failed in point of representati should produce a full meeting in May, 1787, and a reformation it will still be well. To make us one nat foreign concerns, and keep us distinct in domestic 01 the outlines of the proper division of power between th and the particular governments. But to enable the head to exercise the power given it, to best adva should be organized, as the particular ones are into Le Executive and Judiciary. When last with Congres; proposed to members to do this by making of the c< of the States, an executive committee during its se appoint a committee to receive and despatch all execu ness, so that Congress itself should meddle only w should be legislative. But I question if any Congres less all successively) can have self-denial enough to go this distribution. The distribution should be imposed (To James Madison, written in Paris, 1786. F. IV., 33

THE CONSTITUTION.—I like the power given to the 1< to levy taxes, and for that reason solely approve of th House being chosen by the people directly. For thoug a House chosen by them will be very illy qualified to for the Union, for foreign nations, etc., yet this evil weigh against the g-ood of preserving inviolate the fun principle that the people are not to be taxed but by re tives chosen immediately by themselves. I am capti the compromise of the

opposite claims of the great ;  
States, of the latter to equal, and  
the former to pro influence. I am  
much pleased, too, with the  
substitute method of voting- by  
persons, instead of that of voting b  
and I like the negative given to the  
Executive with a either House,  
though I should have liked it  
better